

HOW TO PREVENT FRAUD AT THE BALLOT BOX.

The sixth article of the Constitution relates to suffrage and eligibility of office. It is needless to tell any sane man that, in a country in which the rights of the people are expressed in the ballot box, it is of prime importance that fraudulent voting shall be prevented. Freedom of elections is the purity of the ballot box is so absolutely essential to the long continued existence of a Democratic Government and this is what the amendment to this article of the Constitution is all about. There are two changes made by this amendment; the first requires a residence of ninety days in a county to enable a man to vote, instead of thirty as the law now reads. The second prohibits any man from voting who shall have heretofore committed any infamous crime and who shall be convicted thereof.

The first change, that which requires ninety days residence in a county before a man can vote, instead of thirty as the law now reads, is a "colonizing" done by the Radical party. In 1872 negroes were counted as far as from Washington to vote the Radical ticket in North Carolina. Nor was there any attempt to prevent their coming from the South and Virginia for the purpose. Nor was this particularly of fraudulently voting confined to the counties imported from other States. In the counties of the South, the colored population has been introduced into the country in large numbers, and the negroes, register them and vote. This is especially along the lines of the various railways.

The second change, that which prohibits any man from voting who shall have heretofore committed any infamous crime and who shall be convicted thereof, is a "colonizing" done by the Radical party. In 1872 negroes were counted as far as from Washington to vote the Radical ticket in North Carolina. Nor was there any attempt to prevent their coming from the South and Virginia for the purpose. Nor was this particularly of fraudulently voting confined to the counties imported from other States. In the counties of the South, the colored population has been introduced into the country in large numbers, and the negroes, register them and vote. This is especially along the lines of the various railways.

It is not because the white men in these counties have voted the Radical ticket that such a small showing has been made, but because they have not voted at all. They have taken no interest in the election and have not gone to the polls.

In those counties, as in others, the bulk of the Radical vote has been cast by negroes. In Harnett there were not over 150 white Radicals and in Moore not over 350. In Carteret the white Radical vote was less than 100. The balance of the 4287 white voters in these three counties who did not vote the white man's ticket, over a thousand in number, remained at home and did not vote at all. Cannot they be persuaded to give one day to their country in November?

We cannot believe that in an election in which so many and such momentous issues are involved, that our white brethren in these counties will be content to remain idle and indifferent spectators of the great conflict. Twenty-five hundred is the very smallest majority that we ought to get. Thirty-five hundred would be much nearer what we are fairly entitled to expect for such a ticket as ours; for if there was a white majority in 1870 of 4120, the white majority now, six years later, ought to be at least 5000, taking into consideration the diminished number of negro voters brought about by emigration and other causes and the natural increase of the whites whose numbers have been reduced by no such means.

There is no reason why a single white vote should be lost otherwise than by sickness or unavoidable accident. We have ample time to make all necessary arrangements. Every white voter in every township in the District ought to be visited and all such as are indifferent or lukewarm ought to be aroused to a proper appreciation of the great importance of the struggle for power now going on. All the people want is information, correct, reliable information. To inform a white man of what is at stake in the coming election, is to create in him an earnest desire for the success of our cause in November.

But everything depends on the character and efficiency of the members of the Township Ex-Committees and the zeal and activity of the Tilden and Vance Clubs, and we therefore appeal to our friends in Carteret, Harnett and Moore to see to it that every township there is at once an active cooperation between a thoroughgoing executive committee and a well organized enthusiastic Tilden and Vance Club. Let them make up their minds resolutely that their counties shall no longer lag so far behind their sisters in the great work of redeeming the State from the sin and shame of Radical rule—for it is both a sin and a shame for white men to permit this fair land to be cursed with Radical rule.

In the other counties too we ought to do better than we have done. We ought to increase our majority in them at least 400 votes. Everybody has his ambition. It is our ambition to be able to boast after the election is over that our district has given a larger majority according to its white voters than any district in the State. Night and day we shall labor for this. Will our friends all over the district join us in the effort? All we have to do to secure this proud result is to work regularly and systematically. Let every man find out how his neighbor feels about the election and what he intends to do. Let no man be overlooked. We have the strength if we will only put it forth on election day. Let us only work for 2,500 majority and we will surely get it.

A very grave complaint has been brought by the New York Times against the ex-Confederate House of Representatives at Washington city, and say what we will about it, it is true. The complaint is that Colonel George W. Kirk the Tennessee Radical war in North Carolina in 1870, has been removed from command of the police in charge of the Capitol building at Washington and an ex-Confederate put in his place. The complaint is well founded we are happy to say. But it will be better for us to be cautious in the expression of our gratification for we know not when Kirk may be recalled to North Carolina. Pearson is still on the Supreme Court bench, Settle is the Radical candidate for Governor, Mr. Lindsey is Radical candidate for Congress, Holden is a member of the Radical Executive Committee and John Pool is Superintendent of Public Instruction. Kirk is the only one of the vile gang of 1870 that is idle in the Radical camp. Will not Brogden provide for him too?

THE CANDIDATES. The candidates before the people for the Presidency of the United States are well known. Samuel J. Tilden, the Governor of New York, and Rutherford B. Hayes, the Governor of Ohio. It is the duty of every citizen to cast his vote for one of these gentlemen and to consider well the effect which that vote may have upon the future condition of the country. In order to do this something must be known of the characters of the respective candidates. Of one very little need be written. Governor Tilden is known through the length and breadth of the land. His work in the gubernatorial chair of New York, has rendered his name a synonym for political honesty and uprightness. No one has any doubt that in whatever position of trust and responsibility he may be placed, he will give a strict account of the stewardship with which he has been intrusted. His work with the New York rings is an earnest of what he will do with the Washington rings, when elected to occupy the White House, as there can be no doubt he will be. He will purify the government, and drive out the thieves and scoundrels which now infest its every corner, as well as the larger but equally noxious animals that enjoy more openly the smiles and protection of the chief. His success is assured from the fact that he is vigorously opposed, without regard to party, by every man who has prided, or is willing to profit, by political perfidy and dishonesty. They know that his advent to power will be the death signal for them and their detestable practices, and they therefore fly to the most bitter and unscrupulous opposition to all they can do to defeat him and to elect their own candidate.

And who is this Governor Hayes, the candidate of the corruptionists? He has occupied some public positions. He has been a member of Congress, and is now the Governor of an influential State. Yet he has made no mark by the people may know him. He has shown himself to be a man of very commonplace abilities, without sufficient character to raise his voice in reprehension of the villainies which must have been offensive to him. He has not sufficient stamina to make a stand now in opposition to public corruption, and refuse the assistance of men known to be political thieves and plunderers. He may wish to see things better, but, however strong the desire might be, he would, if elected, be unable to insure its accomplishment, hampered as he would be by the Radical leaders through whom the various details of his work would have to be accomplished. The Camerons, the Blaines, the Mortons, the Cookings, the Chandlers and the Shepherds would work the machine in their own manner, and we well know, by the history of the past eight years, what their methods are. In office he would be nothing, and could be nothing but the figurehead of the party which elects him. His work would be done through the party leaders. The worst features of Grantism would remain alive and active. This the country is not prepared to permit, and it has therefore unmistakably shown its preference for Samuel J. Tilden.

COL. LAMAR'S SPEECH. The Baltimore Gazette commends the speech of Col. Lamar delivered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, as a calm, truthful expression of the sentiment of the South, touching the political issues of the day. It says: Mr. Lamar is a representative Southern man, with views as broad as the nation itself. He passed through the thrilling scenes of civil strife and bore a noble part in them. With the South he has shared her humiliation, and with her he pleads for a reunited country, the restoration of peace and harmony, and the supremacy of the civil law. With her he protests against the rule of the bayonet, and with her and for her he demands a reformed and purified government. Mr. Lamar's speech is an eloquent appeal for reconciliation, but we do not imagine that statesmen of Senator Morton's stamp will think well of it. Immediate reconciliation on a basis of common justice would defeat Hayes beyond question, and that would never do.

Of all the Senators who voted for the acquittal of Belknap only one dared to say he believed the evidence insufficient to prove the charges of corruption and bribery. The others contented themselves with the plea that the Senate had not jurisdiction to try Belknap after the President had accepted his resignation. The verdict of the Senate was substantially "Guilty, guilty of Bribery and Corruption but saved from punishment by President Grant." But what a verdict this was after the Senate had formally declared that it did have jurisdiction to try the man and actually did try him!

Commenting upon Belknap's acquittal, the New York Times, Radical though it is, is forced to say: We have little patience to discuss the consequences of yesterday's proceedings with reference to the Republican party; but as all the Senators voting for the acquittal were Republicans but one, and as all but one of these Republicans voted on professedly non-partisan grounds, it may be well to point out that, whether they meant it or not, they have put a formidable weapon in the hands of their opponents. The Democrats will assert that Belknap was proved guilty, and no one can deny it; that he escaped punishment by a technicality through Republican votes, and this is true; that a Republican President added to, if he did not furnish, this opportunity of escape by accepting his resignation, and no one can contradict it. Against all of which we can only offer this imposing spectacle of twenty-four Republican Senators standing by their consciences, in despite of what might happen to their party or their country. If anyone has the audacity to object that in the case of some of the Senators this conduct was not so conspicuously just and highly trained a sort that the country can rely on it as implicitly as the Senators themselves claim to have done, we shall be sorry, but we cannot much blame the objector.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE. Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Vanceville and to Kill the Women and Children. HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK. Settle "Substantially Sustains" Holden.

We present this morning a portion of the testimony as reported in the first volume of the trial of the impeachment of Governor Holden, relative to Kirk's threats to burn the town of Vanceville and to kill the women and children in case any resistance was made to him and the orders to that effect issued to him by Governor Holden.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE.

Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Vanceville and to Kill the Women and Children.

HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK.

Settle "Substantially Sustains" Holden.

We present this morning a portion of the testimony as reported in the first volume of the trial of the impeachment of Governor Holden, relative to Kirk's threats to burn the town of Vanceville and to kill the women and children in case any resistance was made to him and the orders to that effect issued to him by Governor Holden.

Henry F. Brandon, the first witness, was then and for a long time afterward clerk of the Superior Court in Caswell and a gentleman of unimpeachable character. Judge John Kerr is well known in every portion of the State. The venerable Mr. Bowe, one of the most respectable gentlemen to be found within the borders of the State was for many years a justice of the peace in the olden time and a devout and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

The testimony of these gentlemen is unimpeachable. Let the people read it carefully and see what outrages Settle permitted Holden and Kirk's out-throats to perpetrate upon the defenseless people of North Carolina. A word from him would have stopped the whole business instantly just as a word from Judge Brooks put a stop to it. Is a man who would thus refuse to lift his hand in defense of his fellow citizens thus outraged fit to be their Governor? We rather think not.

Henry F. Brandon having been duly sworn testified as follows: Q. State whether you heard any conversation between Kirk and his men with regard to the treatment of the citizens on certain occasions? A. I did not hear any conversation of that kind.

Q. State anything of the kind that you heard? A. Upon my arrival when Mr. Bowe was arrested as I said just now, there was great confusion in the house, and I saw a man named Banner, who I think was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE.

Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Vanceville and to Kill the Women and Children.

HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK.

Settle "Substantially Sustains" Holden.

We present this morning a portion of the testimony as reported in the first volume of the trial of the impeachment of Governor Holden, relative to Kirk's threats to burn the town of Vanceville and to kill the women and children in case any resistance was made to him and the orders to that effect issued to him by Governor Holden.

Henry F. Brandon, the first witness, was then and for a long time afterward clerk of the Superior Court in Caswell and a gentleman of unimpeachable character. Judge John Kerr is well known in every portion of the State. The venerable Mr. Bowe, one of the most respectable gentlemen to be found within the borders of the State was for many years a justice of the peace in the olden time and a devout and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

The testimony of these gentlemen is unimpeachable. Let the people read it carefully and see what outrages Settle permitted Holden and Kirk's out-throats to perpetrate upon the defenseless people of North Carolina. A word from him would have stopped the whole business instantly just as a word from Judge Brooks put a stop to it. Is a man who would thus refuse to lift his hand in defense of his fellow citizens thus outraged fit to be their Governor? We rather think not.

Henry F. Brandon having been duly sworn testified as follows: Q. State whether you heard any conversation between Kirk and his men with regard to the treatment of the citizens on certain occasions? A. I did not hear any conversation of that kind.

Q. State anything of the kind that you heard? A. Upon my arrival when Mr. Bowe was arrested as I said just now, there was great confusion in the house, and I saw a man named Banner, who I think was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE.

Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Vanceville and to Kill the Women and Children.

HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK.

Settle "Substantially Sustains" Holden.

We present this morning a portion of the testimony as reported in the first volume of the trial of the impeachment of Governor Holden, relative to Kirk's threats to burn the town of Vanceville and to kill the women and children in case any resistance was made to him and the orders to that effect issued to him by Governor Holden.

Henry F. Brandon, the first witness, was then and for a long time afterward clerk of the Superior Court in Caswell and a gentleman of unimpeachable character. Judge John Kerr is well known in every portion of the State. The venerable Mr. Bowe, one of the most respectable gentlemen to be found within the borders of the State was for many years a justice of the peace in the olden time and a devout and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

The testimony of these gentlemen is unimpeachable. Let the people read it carefully and see what outrages Settle permitted Holden and Kirk's out-throats to perpetrate upon the defenseless people of North Carolina. A word from him would have stopped the whole business instantly just as a word from Judge Brooks put a stop to it. Is a man who would thus refuse to lift his hand in defense of his fellow citizens thus outraged fit to be their Governor? We rather think not.

Henry F. Brandon having been duly sworn testified as follows: Q. State whether you heard any conversation between Kirk and his men with regard to the treatment of the citizens on certain occasions? A. I did not hear any conversation of that kind.

Q. State anything of the kind that you heard? A. Upon my arrival when Mr. Bowe was arrested as I said just now, there was great confusion in the house, and I saw a man named Banner, who I think was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE.

Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Vanceville and to Kill the Women and Children.

HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK.

Settle "Substantially Sustains" Holden.

We present this morning a portion of the testimony as reported in the first volume of the trial of the impeachment of Governor Holden, relative to Kirk's threats to burn the town of Vanceville and to kill the women and children in case any resistance was made to him and the orders to that effect issued to him by Governor Holden.

Henry F. Brandon, the first witness, was then and for a long time afterward clerk of the Superior Court in Caswell and a gentleman of unimpeachable character. Judge John Kerr is well known in every portion of the State. The venerable Mr. Bowe, one of the most respectable gentlemen to be found within the borders of the State was for many years a justice of the peace in the olden time and a devout and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

The testimony of these gentlemen is unimpeachable. Let the people read it carefully and see what outrages Settle permitted Holden and Kirk's out-throats to perpetrate upon the defenseless people of North Carolina. A word from him would have stopped the whole business instantly just as a word from Judge Brooks put a stop to it. Is a man who would thus refuse to lift his hand in defense of his fellow citizens thus outraged fit to be their Governor? We rather think not.

Henry F. Brandon having been duly sworn testified as follows: Q. State whether you heard any conversation between Kirk and his men with regard to the treatment of the citizens on certain occasions? A. I did not hear any conversation of that kind.

Q. State anything of the kind that you heard? A. Upon my arrival when Mr. Bowe was arrested as I said just now, there was great confusion in the house, and I saw a man named Banner, who I think was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE.

Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Vanceville and to Kill the Women and Children.

HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK.

Settle "Substantially Sustains" Holden.

We present this morning a portion of the testimony as reported in the first volume of the trial of the impeachment of Governor Holden, relative to Kirk's threats to burn the town of Vanceville and to kill the women and children in case any resistance was made to him and the orders to that effect issued to him by Governor Holden.

Henry F. Brandon, the first witness, was then and for a long time afterward clerk of the Superior Court in Caswell and a gentleman of unimpeachable character. Judge John Kerr is well known in every portion of the State. The venerable Mr. Bowe, one of the most respectable gentlemen to be found within the borders of the State was for many years a justice of the peace in the olden time and a devout and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

The testimony of these gentlemen is unimpeachable. Let the people read it carefully and see what outrages Settle permitted Holden and Kirk's out-throats to perpetrate upon the defenseless people of North Carolina. A word from him would have stopped the whole business instantly just as a word from Judge Brooks put a stop to it. Is a man who would thus refuse to lift his hand in defense of his fellow citizens thus outraged fit to be their Governor? We rather think not.

Henry F. Brandon having been duly sworn testified as follows: Q. State whether you heard any conversation between Kirk and his men with regard to the treatment of the citizens on certain occasions? A. I did not hear any conversation of that kind.

Q. State anything of the kind that you heard? A. Upon my arrival when Mr. Bowe was arrested as I said just now, there was great confusion in the house, and I saw a man named Banner, who I think was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

Q. What was the subject of his harangue? A. His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man, and that he was a man of the name of the town, who was in the square in the town on the Saturday before the election.

Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance? A. Yes, he would. I heard that he would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resistance.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE.

Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Vanceville and to Kill the Women and Children.

HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK.